TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

THE LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

\$637,705 IN GOLD.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS. Arrival of the Potemac at San Juan.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. E. L. Tinkle pangh, arrived on Saturday evening from San Juan, ris Key West, with 313 passengers, and California dates to Dec. 20.

She brings \$632,004 from California, and \$5,701 from

The transit route is perfectly healthy, no sickness having occurred among the passengers, although they were obliged to remain at San Juan del Norte two days and eight hours, owing to the detention of the Northern Light in New-York by the United States

The officers sent out in her to examine her cos bunkers for "arms, ammunition, and munitions of war," discovered none, and returned to New-York, satisfied that there were none on board.

In Nicaragua everything is improving under the ad ministration of Rivas.

The Governments of San Salvador and Hondura have sent letters of recognition to the new Government and the Minister from Honduras is reported to be or his way to Granada.

Walker is receiving accessions to his forces continu ally, 200 men having joined him recently.

Granada is rapidly assuming the appearance of an American town. A new pier is in process of con struction, and other facilities for business are in con-

Col. Kinney is still at San Juan del Norte. number of his men have joined Walker recently.

The Northern Light left in the harbor of San Juan Jan. 4, United States frigate Potomac, Com. Paulding United States steam-sloop Fulton; H. B. M. brig Arab Capt. Ogle; H. B. M. brig Espeigle, Capt. Lambert R. M. steamer Solent, Capt. Jellicoe, and American brigantine Oliver. The American steamer Osprey arrived Dec. 30, and left Jan. 1.

The ship Siddons, Taylor, from London, went ashor on Carysfort Reef on the 3d inst., and bilged.

Schooner George P. Sloat, Murshond, of Phila delphia, with bricks, from Pensacola for Key West went ashore on the north breaker of Charlotte Harbor on the 26th ult., and was abandoned.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Hatch, the purser of the Northern Light, to the Pacific Express Company, to Freeman & Co.'s Express, and to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., for favors.

The following is the Specie List of the Northern

of Dec. 20 the following SUMMARY OF FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

SUMMARY OF FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

The principal matter of interest during the last fortnight in this city, has been a contest in regard to the
assets of Adams & Co., wherein the banking house of
Palmer, Cook & Co., and several Courts, have been
concerned. The Fourth District Court, before which
the affairs of Adams & Co. will be taken, and where
A. A. Cehen was appointed receiver, has revoked his
appointment and appointed H. M. Naglee. Mr. Cohen, receiver, and Palmer, Cook & Co., with whom
the assets were deposited, refuse to surrender the assets, and allege as their excuse that they have been
garnished by various creditors of Adams & Co. They
are not willing to pay over without an order from the sets, and allege as their excuse that they have oeen garnished by various creditors of Adams & Co. They are not willing to pay over without an order from the Supreme Court—the only security, as they say, that they will not be liable to pay twice. Judge Hager, in ordering the transfer of the assets to Naglee, made the condition that the transfer should be made subject to all the legal liens and claims upon them. After the refusals of Cohen and Jones (the latter of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co.) to surrender the assets, Judge Hager ordered them to jail for contempt. A habens corpus was issued by the County Court (an inferior tribunal), and the Judge decided that the order of imprisonment for contempt was not made in accordance with law. The "contemners" were thereupon set free. They were soon arrested again upon another order by Judge Hager, but their counsel fearing something of the sort, had a habeas corpus in his pocket from the Supreme Court, and he and his clients went to Sacramento, the State capital, to appear before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The homicide calendar for the first eleven months of the year shows a list of 535 homicides, seven executives by the Shoriff in accordance with statute, and

the year shows a list of 335 home with statute, and tions by the Sheriff, in accordance with statute, and 49 executions by the people, in accordance with the

Lynch law.
On the 13th inst, the gas works to light Sacramento

On the 13th inst, the gas works to light Sacramento City were put in operation.

The project of supplying the city with water has been again started, with two additions. The Mountain Lake Water Company propose to guarantee the supply if their charter is extended, while another Company where to introduce water from the stream beyond the lake, running around by Fort Point, and a third proposes to convey a bountiful supply a distance of twenty miles from a different source. The whole matter is now before the Council.

The case of Charles Cora, charged with the murder of Gen. Richardson, United States Marshal, is still pending, and attracts a great deal of attention. Upon the arrangement of the accused, it was found that some informalities existed in the indictment, when, for greater security, judgment was entered on the 7th instant to

er security, judgment was entered on the 7th instant to resubmit the case to another Grand Jury. The coun-sel for the prisoner thereupon made a motion for his final discharge, which was, however, promptly over-ruled. On the 14th inst. another Grand Jury was im-

paneled, and precedings against Cora recommenced.
The Limantour claim, which was opened in the
United States Land Commission for the admission of
additional testimony, has been again closed. The testimony adduced against the claim was of great impor-

tance.
The United States revenue cutter Joseph Lane, from
Norfolk, arrived safely in the harber on the 8th Dec.
The Police Commissioners have chosen James McDonald Captain of Police.

nald Captain of Police.

A fire occurred on the morning of December 13, in which the residence of Mr. Tanfle, of the firm of Tanfle & McCabill, was completely destroyed. Loss, \$6,000.

A. C. Haskell, the absconding clerk of George O. Whitney, has been arrested, having \$1,600 in his possession. He was a defaulter to the amount of \$4,900 when he absconded.

The steamer Sonora arrived on Saturday morning, December 15, from Panama, with a large number of passengers, all well.

Edward McGowan was arrested on the evening of the 16th, charged with attempting to blow up, with a bag of powder and bullets, the dwelling of a French woman in Pike street. The woman was named Fanny Perrier, and it is said McGowan formerly lived with ber. The powder was thrown on the front door step, and a servant coming to the door, picked it up just as it exploded. She was considerably injured. Judge McGowan denies all knowledge of the action, but is ander \$5,000 bonds for his appearance on the 22d.

The steamer California, from Puget's Sound, arrived on the evening of the 16th. She had been out twenty-two days, and encountered very heavy weather.

From the mines the only news we have is the activity occasioned by the rains. Miners are leaving the river leads and directing their efforts to getting out the gold from the dirt collected during the dry season. The excitement produced by the discovery of gold in immense quantities in Table Mountain is unabated.

Since the arrival of the last steamer from Micaragua, Col. Kewen, who returned from the seat of war, has been actively engaged, as agent of the filibusters, in providing reenforcements and supplies for Gen. Walker, but with what success had not transpired. He has been negotiating the purchase of the steamer Republic.

The United States surveying steamer Active, and the Pacific mail steamship Panama, which were chartered for the purpose, have taken their departure for Oregon, freighted with ordnance stores and other supplies for the army under Gen. Wool. It is understood that they will be used by the General on their arrival in the manner best calculated to promote the interests of the campental of the desired on the camples of the campental the Indians.

Authentic reports from the Colorado River contradict. Passengers, all well.

Edward McGowan was arrested on the evening o

paign against the Indians.

Authoritic reports from the Colorado River contradict
the previous rumors of a threatened rising of the
Indians in that quarter. Col. Washington's surveying
party had suffered severely from want of water on the
Plans, and had lost several mules, but had received
see bootife demonstration, room the Indians.

no hostile demonstrations from the Indians.

From the Great Sait Lake dates are to October 31.

The news, with the exception of some Indian murders,

and a battle with the Indiane at Elk Hollow, in which one hundred and twenty were killed, is of little importance.

pertance.

The steamer Senator, which arrived from San Diego on the night of the 10th inst., brought news of another reported fillibustering expedition in Lower California. Dispatches were forwarded by the Commander of the Mexican frontier to Capt. Burton, stating that he had received an express from Governor Blancarte, stating that five hundred fillibusters, under the command of Capt. Zerman, had landed at Cape St. Lucas, with the intention of taking the conners.

Capt. Zerman, had landed at Cape St. Lucas, with the intention of taking the country. Dispatches were sent to Capt. Burton from Blancarte, addressed to General Wool, and have been forwarded to him.

Later news informs us that the expedition was in the bark Archibald Gracie, which left here on the 10th of October for Acapulco, having been purchased by the agents of Gen. Alvarez, and converted into a Mexican coaster. It seems that since Alvarez has got into power he has denied the contract. On the 18th November the bark put into La Paz, and was seized and taken to Mazatlan.

taken to Mazatlan.

A man named Jacob Wilde was lost in a snow Arman named Jacob Wilde was lost in a snow storm in El Dorado County a few days since. He wa found frozen to death.

The Sacramento Valley railread has been completed

eighteen miles of the twenty-two which are included to be laid at present.

A decision has been made by Judge Monson, of the Sixth Judicial District, based upon a decision made by the Supreme Court last Winter, refusing to certify on a case from his Court to the United States Court, where an alien was one of the parties, in accordance that the Judiciary Act, of 1789. The Supreme Court where an alien was one of the parties, in accordance with the Judiciary Act of 1789. The Supreme Court last Winter declared the Judiciary Act unconstitutional, and Judge Monson bases his decision on that of the Supreme Court.

Mr. H. A. Cohen was robbed of \$12,000 in gold on

STEAMER FOR THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT .-STEAMER FOR THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT.—
Colonel Kewen, who returned from Nicaragua by the Cortes, last week, is negotiating for a steamer for the Republic of Nicaragua. The Transit Company have offered him the Brother Jonathan, and the Mail Company have offered the Panama and Northerner. One of the three will probably be purchased soon, and he fitted out for the service of that Government. This accomplished, the facilities for reaching the new Republic will furnish those among us a favorable opportunity to try their fortunes in Central America.

[San Francisco Herald.]

[San Francisco Herald.]
PASSAGE TO THE ATLANTIC.—The regular prices PASSAGE TO THE ATLANTIC.—The regular prices of passage to New-York by the steamers sailing to-day are as follows: Per Sonora via Panama, 1st cabin, \$250; \$\footnote{c}\$d cabin, \$150; steerage, \$100. Per Cortes via Nicaragus, 1st cabin, 252; 2d cabin, 150; steerage, \$100. These rates include Isthmus transit. There

age, \$100. These rates include Isthmustransit. There was, however considerable competition during yesterday between the two lines for steerage passengers. Runners are employed, and we understand through tickets were sold as low as \$30.

RECRUITS FOR GENERAL WALKER'S ARMY.—The steamer Cortes will carry away to-day 120 men recruited for General Walker's army in Nicaragua. Colonel Kewen has appointed Captain Skerrett in command of the Company. It is stated that there were upward of 300 applicants for enlistment in the service of the Nicaragua Goveanment.

GHEEN PEAS, GRAPES AND STRAWBERRIES.—What would our Atlantic friends think, to pass through a market in the middle of December, and find green peas, strawberries and grapes exposed for sale? Yet, here in San Francisco, all these can be found in our markets now.

FROM THE NORTH.

Saturday's Shasta Courier mentions the arrival at Shasta, last Wednesday evening, of Horsley & Brastow's Express from Yreka. It brought no further news of the Oregon war. Capt. Judah returned to Fort Jones on Tuesday last with his entire command. news of the Oregon war. Capt. Judah returned to
Fort Jones on Tuesday last with his entire command.
Fox, the murderer of Hanna, was put upon his trial on
Wednesday last. The route from Yreka through is
guite bad—the snow being from two to five feet deep
from the top of Trinity Mountains to Scott Valley, a
distance of about fifty miles. The dead body of an Indian was found in Scott Valley on the 9th of December.
From the marks upon the body death was evidently
produced by licks with a club. The chances are that
the criminal will be discovered and properly punished,
as the Indian bore an excellent character.

Found Dead.—An old miner, by the name of Wm.
Meredith, who had been working about Lower Springs
for three or four years, was found dead in the road, a
short distance from his cabin, on Saturday last. He
had been unwell for several weeks. He was from
Missouri, and about 27 years of age. [Shasta Courier.

A Wealthy Country.—Enghshmen look upon the
immense national debt of Great Britain as the best
evidence of the great wealth of that monarchy. According to this reasoning, the County of Placer is about
the richest county in the State—her debt being
\$80,019 63.

Suffering on the Mountains.—James Lemmon,
says The Republican, arrived at Shasta from Salmon
River on Friday evening last. He relates that about

Suffering on the Mountains.—James Lemmon, says The Republican, arrived at Shasta from Salmon River on Friday evening last. He relates that about ten days since he left Salmon for Shasta, in company with a Frenchman and a Missourian. On arriving near the summit of Scott Mountain the snow, which had been falling all day, increased to such an extent that the route could not be distinguished, and the cold was so intense that the whole three could scarcely sustain animation. Arriving on the top of the mountain, the party, blinded with snow and nearly frozen, halted and managed to kindle a fire. There they remained three days without shelter, and were obliged to kill a dog belonging to one of the party in order to obtain food to keep them alive. At the end of the three weary days, the storm having abated, Mr. Lemmon and the Missourian were enabled to find their way back to Salmon. The Frenchman being in nearly a dying condition from suffering and exposure, was mon and the Missourian were enabled to find their way back to Salmon. The Frenchman being in nearly a dying condition from suffering and exposure, was unable to accompany them. Mr. Lemmon obtained of the Frenchman, who was safely brought into the settlements. Mr. Lemmon then obtained snow-shoes, with which be crossed the mountain, and arrived at Shasta last Friday evening.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WEAVERVILLE—TWESTY stance at the river and hastened back to the r

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WEAVENVILLE—I WESTI BUILDINGS BURNED.—By a telegraphic dispatch to The Evening News, dated at the office of the Pacific Express Company, Shasta, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, it is stated that E. A. Rowe & Co.'s Express Messenger had just arrived from Weaverville, which place he left at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 14th, bringing the intelligence of another destructive conflagration which broke out at the El Dorado Saloon, at 6 o'clock, p. m., the principal broke out at the El Dorado Saloon, at 6 o'clock, p. m., and destroyed about twenty buildings. The principal buildings destroyed were the Independence Hotel, St. Charles Hotel, El Dorado, and Diana Saloons. The principal losers are S. Hovey, St. Charles Hotel; J. Batcheldor, Independence Hotel; E. A. Rowe's livery-stable; Grenhood & Newbaner, cigar-store; A. Blair, El Dorado Saloon: A. Love, Diana Saloon; Kelly, Shades Saloon; J. Carr, blacksmith. Many persons escaped from the flames by junping from second-story windows, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DISCOVERY OF COAL AT SAN DIEGO.—Mesers. Ladd, Green, Tanner and Serrine have made the discovery that a coal bed exists on the shore of the Pacific, about two miles north of Point Loma. The coal has been tested by some of our citizens, and is found to burn with a clear, bright flame, apparently without odor, and giving out intense heat. On being tried at a blacksmath's forge, it is found applicable to welding and other processes where great heat is required. The mine being upon the town lands of San Diego, the above-named individuals have obtained a lease to follow years of the tract from the Trustees, and a The mine being upon the town lands of San Diego, the above-named individuals have obtained a lease for fifteen years of the tract from the Trustees, and a company has been formed, in which the stock is now being taken by our citizens, and the mine is to be opened and worked without delay. There is no doubt as to the quality of the coal, and should the vein prove abundant, it will become a great source of wealth.

General Row.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Mazatlan, 25th November, 1855, received here by the Sonora:

"News from La Paz this morning state that the Archibald Gracie has been seized there, and all the people on board of her taken prisoners, and that they are going to send them over here for trial.

"In Mazatlan a dinner in bonor of the successes in the Crimea had been broken up in a general row, by an American captain proposing as a toast, "The immediate of the successes of the contract of the successes in the Crimea had been broken up in a general row, by an American captain proposing as a toast, "The immediate of the successes of the contract of the successes in the Crimea had been broken up in a general row, by an American captain proposing as a toast, "The immediate the successes in the Crimea had been broken up in a general row, by an American captain proposing as a toast, "The immediate the successes in the Crimea Row and the linged States." He got

American captain proposing as a toast, 'The immediate annexation of Mexico to the United States.' He go on the top of the table and broke things generally it is a wonder that he was not killed by the French and Sardinians present, who got very much excited."

GREAT SALT! LAKE.

The Southern Californian acknowledges receipt o The Descret News up to 31st October, with intelligence fram Great Salt Lake. We borrow its summary of

The Saints, it would seem, continue in the ever the Saints, it would seem, continue in the even tener of their way, and appear to have little to trouble them, with the exception of the failure of the wheat crep, about which, however, they do not complain very loudly; the want of regularity in the mails, which appears to irritate them more than anything else; and difficulties at times with the neighboring Indians.

Indians.

The News says: Buildings and improvements of various kinds are constantly and rapidly being made; hence our citizens are so busy, peaceful and happy, that they furnish no spicy items with which to swell our columns, and we sheerely trust that they may always so remain.

ways so remain.

The accounts of the wheat crop are, indeed disastrous. At Manti core and potatoes were doing tolerably well, and there were prospects of a f-w husbels of wheat. Only twenty bushes of wheat had been raised at Farcwan, and fro-ts had cut off the ex-

pectations of late crops. In Carson County the crops yield about two-thirds of the amount fown.

The fort at Paragoona would be built about eight feet high this season, and when completed is to be 22 feet high.

In Gov. Young's office there was a sample of cotton beautifully white, fine and silky, proving, says The News, that another important branch of home produc-tions can be added to swell the channel of Utah's tions can be added to swell the channel of Utah's prosperity. Various companies of immigrating saints had arrived and were arriving at Sait Lake Valley. They had had trouble with the Indians, but reported that the Government troops bad a brush with the Sioux, not far from Ash Hollow, in which they killed 120 and took several squaws and Indians prisoners, and bad only five of their men killed. Orders to cease trading with the Indians had reached the trading posts at the Devil's Gate and Ham's Fork, and those traders had packed up their goods.

at the Devil's Gate and Ham's Fork, and those traders had packed up their goods.

Maj. R. T. Burton, with a detachment of Life Guards, returned to Salt Lake City on the 20th of October, from an expedition to Fort Supply and the country adjacent, undertaken in compliance with orders to inquire into and suppress the hostility lately manifested by a few Snakes in that quarter. Maj. Burton reported all quiet, and the existence of friendly feelings on the part of the Indians whom he saw. The detachment met with no difficulty or accident.

MASSACEL NEAR ELE MOUNTAINS.—Under this head is an account of the Indiand of three Mormons by

head is an account of the fourder of three Mormons by the Utah Indians, in the endeavor to recover some cattle which the latter had driven off.

The market was well supplied with large stocks of goods, and more were coming.

OREGON.

GREAT INDIAN FIGHT NEAR WALL A-WALLA We have dates from Portland, Oregon, to the 15th of December. We take the following from The Oregonian of the 15th of December:

We stop the press to say that the steamer Belle has just arrived with actilities.

We stop the press to say that the steamer Belle has just arrived with startling news.

A battle has been fought by the gallant volunteers of Oregon, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, near Whitman's Station. The Indians have been badly beaten. Capt. Bennett and others fell in leading the gallant charge. Pee-Peu Mox-mox, the great head chief, has been killed, together with a large number of his warriors. Below will be found Col. Kelly's official report:

HEADQUARTERS, LEFT COLUMN, 1ST REGT. O. M. V. Camp on Walla-Walla River, Dec. 8, 1855.

Headquarters, Left Column, 1st Regt. O. M. V. Camp on Walla-Walla River, Dec. 8, 1855.

To W. H. Farear, Adjutant—Sir. Yesterday morning, as my command was on the line of march from the mouth of the Do Shute River to Whitman's Valley, we were attacked by about 400 Indians, with whom we kept up a running fight all day, and for a distance of about ten miles along the Walla-Walla-River. At dark on yesterday the battle was suspended by the Indians withdrawing. We drove them from every position which they took, both in the brushwood, along the river bank and on the adjacent bills. This morning the battle was renewed and ragged bills. This morning the battle was renewed and raged all day. At dark this evening the Indians again withdrew. The number of Indians who fought us has been considerably greater than yesterday, and is supposed to exceed 600. To-morrow morning we expect a renewal of the battle, which in all probability

will last for some time to come.

I regret to say that yesterday and to-day we have lost many brave and gallant men, who fell nobly fighting for their country. Subjoined to this dispatch you will find a list of the killed and wounded. The loss of

will find a list of the killed and wounded. The loss of the Indians must be very great, as their killed alone, during the two days, cannot be less than 50 men.

Among their killed on yesterday was the noted chief of the Walla Walla Valley, the celebrated Pen-pen-Mox-mox. He was taken prisoner by my command on the 5th inst., near his camp on the Touchet, and during the battle yesterday made an effort to escape. On doing so he was killed, together with four others who were made prisoners at the same time, and who attempted to get away. To-morrow, as I said, we expect a renewal of the battle, and I regret to say that we are not in a situation to repel the attack of the Indians with the vigor that is desired. This arises from our scarcity of ammunition and the broken down condition of our horses.

The animals have become so poor and jaded that it is impossible to make a successful charge against the

The animals have become so poor and jaded that it is impossible to make a successful charge against the Indians, who are mounted on fleet horses and can easily escape. We are, therefore, in a measure compelled to act on the defense of our present position, which we are fortifying by making a stockade fort. Our ammunition will be exhausted, I fear, with another day's hard fighting, and unless we can procure a supply from Fort Henrietta, our position will be critical indeed.

Of provisions we had only enough for three days, Of provisions we had only enough for three days, but we expect to get a supply of all kinds being sent for must insist upon a supply of all kinds being sent forward at once, as I do not intend to abandon the position until the last extremity. By doing so the enemy will be greatly emboldened.

This despatch is written in great haste, and is disconnected and exceedingly brief, and I know will be unsatisfactory, but I wish to send the messenger forward immediately, so that he can reach Fort Henrietta by daylight.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS, K. KELLY, Lieut Col. Reg. O. M. V.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

JAS. K. KELLT, Lieut. Col. Rez. O. M. V.
LIST OF KILLED AND WOODDED.
KILLED.—Capt. Bennett, Co. F; 2d Lieut. J. M.
Barrow, Co. H; private Simon L. Van Hageriman.
MORTALLY WOUNDED, SINCE DEAD.—Privates
Ke'so, Co. A; Henry Crow, Co. H.
MORTALLY WOUNDED, STILL ALIVE.—Casper
Snook, Co. H; Joseph Sturdivant, Co. B; Jesse
Viscoling Co. A.

Snook, Co. H.; Joseph Fleming, Co. A. Dangerously Wounded.—Co. H. Capt. Layton; privates T. J. Payne, Nathau Fry and Frank Crab-tree; J. B. Gervais, Co. K. Szverkery Wounded.—Capt. Wilson, Co. A; Capt. Munson. Co. I; Serg't.-Major Isaac Miller, Co. H; pri-

Nunson, Co. 1; Serg C. Major Isaac Maior, Co. 1; Pervate G. W. Smith, Co. B.
SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—Privates F. Duval, Co. A;
A. M. Adington, Co. H. ROBERT THOMPSON.
Gen. Wool, United States Army, is now, as we learn, Gen. Wool, United States Army, is now, as we learn, aggaged in arranging preliminaries for a campaign against the Indian at an early day. We are informed that Gen. Wool will take the field as soon as he can concentrate a sufficient force, obtain the necessary supplies for his troops, and the weather will permit of a successful campaign.

The Oregonian of the 1st contains a long correspondence between Col. Nesmith and Major-Gen. Wool. In the last letter Col. Nesmith asks Gen. Wool to raise a volunteer corps. Gen. Wool replies as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT ON THE PACIFIC, ? Headquarters Department on the Pacific, Fort Vancouver, Nov. 24, 1855.

Sin: I have but this moment received your communication of the 21st inst., by Major Haller. In reply, I have only to say that I have no authority either to employ or to receive volunteers in the service of the United States. I am, therefore, unable to comply with your reducat.

In conclusion, I regret that I have not the power to

In conclusion, I regret that I have not the power to give you the assistance you ask for.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN WOOL Major-General.

To Col. J. W. Nesnuth, Cont's Volunteers, Dalles, O. T.

This is interesting now, as it is stated in the news by the Uncle Sam that the Secretary of War will probably authorize General Wool to raise a volunteer cops in Oregon.

The Oregonian of the 5th contains a letter from Commissary McCarver, in Unspua Valley, as follows:

Since you left this place this morning, information of a reliable character reached here that Mr. Rice and family, with the exception of a small boy, had been

Since you left this place this morthly, and a reliable character reached here that Mr. Rice and family, with the exception of a small boy, had been murdered this morning at daylight, about fifteen miles from this place, and the house set on fire, the smoke of which has been seen by several persons now in town. The boy reports about 100 Indians in the attacking party. Great consternation has been produced in this place and neighbordood.

The Oregonian says:

We are also informed by Mr. McCarver, that an express arrived at Roseburg, on the 30th ult., from Little Meadows, on Rogue River, bringing news that a fight had taken place a day or two before at that point. A Mr. Lewis, of Capt. Kinney's company, was killed; one of Capt. Rice's companies were wounded; one of the was wounded, but of whose company was not learned.

earned.
LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The Legislative As-

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The Legislative Assembly of Oregon convened at Corvallis on the first Monday (the 4th day) of December, 1855.

In the House.—The House was organized by the election of the Hon. Delazon Smith, of Linn, as Speaker—he having received on the first ballot 25 votes—all that were cast. The following officers were elected manimously: T. H. B. Odeneal was elected Clerk; James Elkins, Assistant Clerk; D. Mansfield, Enrolling Clerk; A. J. Welch, Sergeant-at-Arms; Albert Ross, Doorkeeper.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

We have dates from Washington Territory to Dec.

We have dates from Wa-miggion Fernicoy to De.

10. The inhabitants are in a great state of lear. The
following extra of The Proneer and Democrat gives
the most important news:
2. By an express just received by acting Governor Mason, brought here yesterday evening by Mr. Bradley,
we have intelligence from the command of Lieutenant
Slaughter, stationed near the forks of White and Green
the bowhich we are informed—as the subjoined Slaughter, stationed near the forks of White and Green Rivers, by which we are informed—as the subjoined letter to Capt. Hays from Capt. E. D. Keys will show—that Lieut. Slaughter has been killed outright, and others mortally wounded. Among the killed are Cor-porals Berry and Clarendon, (Capt. Wallace's compa-ny), and wounded privates Beck, Nolan, McMahan and Grace. One man of Capt. Keys company of ar-

EW-YORK DAILY TRIBURE, MONDAY

tillery, mortally—since dead. The following is the dispatch referred to, to Capt. Hays:

HEADQUARTERS, PUGET SOUND DISTRICT, FORT STYLLACOON, W. T., Dec. 7, 6 p. m., 1855.

Capt. G. Hays, Com. Company "B," Washington Territory Volunteers:

Information has just been received at this post, that on Tuesday night, while Lieut. Slaughter was encamped about fifteen miles below Morrison's, and about two and a half miles above Capt. Hewitt's camp. Lieut. Slaughter, while sitting in a small house on Brannan's prairie, near the forks of Green and White Rivers, engaged in consultation with Capt. Hewitt, Lieut. Harrison, and Dr. Taylor, they were fired upon by a large number of Indians, and at the first discharge Lieut. Slaughter was shot through the heart. Two others were killed outright—one mortally wounded, (since dead,) and five others wounded. Lieut. Slaughter left 40 men and his animals at Morrison's, and it will be necessary to relieve them at once. On the receipt of this I wish you to concentrate your command immediately at Bradley's, and in advance report to me when you will be ready to march from that place. Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

E. D. Kers.

that place. Very respectfully, your most obedient servant, E. D. KEYS,

that place. Very respectfully, your linest declareservant.

E. D. Keys.

Captain 3d Artillery, Commanding.

Washington Legislature.—The Puget Sound.
Courier of the 8th contains the following relative to the
Legislature of Washington Territory:

Both houses of the Legislature met on Monday
and elected pro tem. officers. On Tuesday, A. A.
Denny was elected Speaker of the House; E. Evans,
Clerk; Q. A. Brooks, Assistant Clerk; — Dickinson,
Sergeant-at-Arms; — Scott, Door-Keeper; J. F.
Devore, Chaplain. On Thursday, Seth Catlin was
elected President of the Council; J. D. Lowell, Clerk;
David Phillips, Assistant Clerk; J. L. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms; M. Gallagher, Door-Keeper.

AMOOR RIVER.

We are informed by Mr. James Pike, chief officer of the bark Palmetto, recently arrived from Ayan and the Russian Settlements on the Amoor River, that the forts erected at the latter place by the Russians, under the direction of the Governor of Siberia, are actually impregnable, and were so regarded by the English observing officers. No naval power possessed by the Allies in the Pacific is strong enough to take the three forts.

The Palmetto entered the Amoor River and pro ceeded some distance up. The navigation is intricate, and at the mouth, where the river empties into the Seghalien Gulf, not unlike the Mississippi. The Gulf Seghalien Gulf, not unlike the Mississippi. The Gulf for many miles is discolored by the great volume of water discharged into it. The country bordering on the river is low and alluvial, and the banks and channels constantly changing, owing to the great number of quicksands and debris sent down the stream. The Russians have good charts of the river, and the allies were making a survey when the Palmetto left. The supply ships of the allied fleet have been wrecked, so that provisions and naval stores were scarce and commanded an unparalleled price. Our informant saw so that provisions and naval stores were scarce and commanded an unparalleled price. Our informant saw two small pigs sold by the supercarge of the bark to the English flag-ship for \$15 each. Soap sold readily at \$2 the bar (common brown.) Liquors commanded the most exorbitant price, and all that could be obtained was eagerly bought up. Mr. Pike thinks that a small trading-schooner, loaded with stores and the necessary articles, would find a constant market in following the allied fleet from port to port. The Governor of Siberia presented each of the officers of the Palmetto with valuable gifts—that of the chief officer being a superb gold and silver goblet, which we have seen, and which an eminent jeweler valued at \$600. A splendid sword was also sent by the Governor by the Palmetto to the Commander of the American

seen, and which an eminent jeweler valued at \$600. A splendid sword was also sent by the Governor by the Palmetto to the Commander of the American squadron. The gift, however, we believe, could not be accepted by him, owing to the rules of the service prohibiting the receiving of presents from foreign officers. Money was abundant among the Russians, and exchanged readily for the common necessaries of life. While at anchor in a small port in Siberia there were at one time above a hundred Russians on board the Palmetto, who slept on deck wrapped in their furs and their skins of deer. During the night snow fell on the deck to the depth of ten inches, but, nothing incommeded by the cold, these hardy Northerners aroused themselves in the morning, shook the snow from their clothes, crossed themselves in the devout Russian manner, and repaired to their work, after eating a crust of black bread and tasting nothing stronger than liquor.

The mode of traveling in the great region of Montchooria, drained by the Amoor River, is by the reindeer and sled. Expresses were constantly passing between the Russian settlements and the far interior, bearing orders and news from post to post. All was activity and cheerfulness, and the Czar was rapidly and surely strengthening his position on the coast. Our informant states that the inhabitants, from the Governor down, displayed a particular desire to conciliate and please all Americans, and it was thought they were manifesting this friendly spirit by orders from St. Petersburg.

The Governor and his wife (a Parisian lady) came

they were manifesting this friendly spirit by orders from St. Petersburg.

The Governor and his wife (a Parisian lady) came on board the bark, and paid many compliments to the vessel, and made presents to all, according to rank.

The navigation of the Amoor is probably at this time completely closed for various reasons. But with the close of the war a field for trade is here presented to Americans, which will, in all probability, prove of great value. All the tribes along the coast of this immense stream, which winds its way for thousands of agrees a mid fertile countries, are well disposed toward Americans, and doubtless have instructions to keep on

leagues a mid fertile countries, are well disposed toward
Americans, and doubtless have instructions to keep on
as good terms with us as possible.

The bark John Barring of Baltimore, before reported
as having been seized by the British fleet at Castro,
Oct. 14, was taken on incontestible proof that her
commander and supercargo had been landing stores for
the Russians. The case was to be decided before a
naval board, but had not been adjudicated when the
Palmetto left.

The Palmetto has been much among the ice, has lost
some of her upper copper, but in every other respect is

some of her upper copper, but in every other respect is capable of making another trip at once. She is to be sold in a few days at public auction, when, we hear it stated, she will be refitted with a cargo for the Russian

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have files of The Polynesian to December 1.

The Polynesian is agitating the scheme of the establishment of a secular journal to be printed in the na-

lishment of a secular journal to be printed in the native language.

The amount of school tax in the island for the past year was \$37,933 57; number of persons taxed, 19,578. The amount of poll and annual taxes was \$41,826 50; number of persons over twenty years of age taxed, 19,186; number under twenty, 1,331; number of horses taxed, 20,297; number of mules, 2,354; number of dogs, 11,918.

Independence Day was observed on Wednesday, Nov. 28. The public offices were closed official calls made, salutes are from the fort at Punch Bowl and H. B. M. S. Trincomalee, hans spread and enjoyed, and a quiet enjoyment marked the occasion.

The Polymerias publishes as official the correspondence at Washington between the Hon, Wm. h. Lee and Mr. Marcy and the President, in which the latter declare

at Washington between the Hon, Wm. L. Lee and Mr. Marcy and the President, in which the latter declare their determination to prevent as far as possible any fillibustering movements on the part of the United States toward the Sandwich I-lands.

The Polymerican of December 1 publishes the following letter from Hills:

lowing letter from Hilo:

Hilo, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855.

I wrote you a few days ago per Kamamalu, and since then I have again visited the lava stream, and sneeeded in defining its exact position and course.

It is now running parallel with the Walluku stream, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, eight miles W. S. W. from Hilo, and its course is direct from the

town and bay.

This was the most advanced point of lava on the 16th, This was the most advanced point of lava on the leth, when the above observation was completed, but last night the stream made a wonderful stride, spread over a greater breadth of track so as to double its former width, and having filled up a small guich, has shot down a declivity, still in the same direction. To-morrow morning I shall strike through the bush, at point about a mile and a half lower down, and ascertain the advance since the 16th, which I will report by first ressel.

P. S.-Thirteen ships in port. Exchange 15 per cent, and money very scarce.

AUSTRALIA. We have dates from Melbourne to October 3.

The Melbourne Argus makes the following com

ments upon the state of the colony of Victoria: "For some months past we have been under the necessity of giving rather a gloomy account of affairs, both commercial and social, in this country. The colonists have passed through a crisis of ne ordinary character. During part of 1852 and up to the middle

character. During part of 1852 and up to the middle of 1854 a sort of madness possessed both the Government and the people. Extravagance and dissipation were the order of the day; and a period of severe pressure in our financial affairs was the natural result. Fortunately we have passed through this period without any serious calamity, but have entired a great deal of valuable experience, for which we have dearly paid. We finally believe that we have seen the worst deal of valuable experience, for which we have dearly paid. We firmly believe that we have seen the worst, and that henceforth for a long time to come we shall be enabled to transmit accounts of a gradual and solid improvement in the financial and in the industrial condition of the colony. The month of September has been one of continued prosperity, so far as the yield from the various gold-fields is concerned. The amounts set down by escort are steadly on the increase, and the reports of our own correspondents and of gentlement who have recently visited the diggings, and whose indigment can be relied on, lead is to believe that this increase will be maintained. The gencon has been

particularly faverable to the miner. Water has been abundant, but not in excess, as is generally the case in the Winter months, and the weather has never been so severe as to interrupt the operations. To the opening up of the quartz reefs, the supply from which would appear to be inexhaustible, and to the separation of the metal by means of machinery, the present satisfactory state of the escort returns must, however, be chiefly ascribed."

satisfactory state of the score rectains the disgrings be chiefly ascribed."

The Melbourne Age says, respecting the diggings:
"The intelligence received from the various diggingduring the past few weeks has abundantly confirmed the reports of the prosperous condition of the whole of the gold-fields. It would be difficult to select any one locality for special observation, the advices confirming a uniform improvement in the yield. From private communications from Castlemaine we are informed of widely-extending quartz-crushing operations, and, although the miners there are working quietly, and scarcely any reports have appeared of their proceedings, still the success which has been met withentitles this district to rank with the foremost of quartz localities. The parties spoken of as the most successentitles this district to rank with the foremost of quartz localities. The parties spoken of as the most successful are Cornish miners, who, with a steady persistence which characterizes their class, go quietly on using the old-fit shiozed stamping-mill, which long experience in the old country has shown them to be the safest, the least expensive, and the best. A great error has been made by the use of complicated, cumbrons and expensive machinery; and we have seen parties who have returned to town regretting having encumbered themselves with all manner of intricate apparatus which experience has taught taem to who have returned to town regretting having encumbered themselves with all manner of intricate apparatus which experience has taught taem to be perfectly valueless. The great difficulty is in the process of amalgamation; and none of the machinery in present employ seems at all adequate to the proper performance of this branch of the operations. From Bendigo the accounts received are more than usually cheering, and the yield of gold is reported to be larger than it was. This is in a great measure to be accounted for in the increased returns from the quartz-reefs, where many are meeting with considerable results. Rich as this colony has proved to be in alluvial deposits of the precious metal, it is stated by persons engaged in the operation, that the quartz-reefs are even more extensive and rich; and that the greatest yield of gold which has yet been produced will be obtained from these reefs. The question is exciting much attention at present, and a "quartz-crushing mania" is by no means an improbable event. On Bendigo already upward of 600 leases have been granted to parties on the quartz-reefs. The question of the plurality of leases is exciting much discussion, the miners contending that the monopoly of the quartz-dykes by a few wealthy individuals will operate to the exclusion of the working miners. Several new quartz-mining companies have been projected of late. Their projectors state that having had their attention attracted to the numerous rich and extensive veins of auriferous quartz in which the colony abounds, they have come to the conclusion that the period has arrived for the formation of colonial mining companies, the objects of which will be to purchase or lease auriferous land, and to establish theroon works for the reduction of minerals upon the most approved principles. action of miverals upon the most approved principle OMPARATIVE QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF GOLD PRODUCED 1 1854, 1855.

a. m., and lasted for about streams are motion was vibratory, and the direction in which it traveled appeared to be from south-west to north-east. The air was calm and hazy at the time, and the alve slightly ovareast. So violent was the shock motion was vibratory, and the effective was the shock, that sound sleepers were awakened from their slumbers; all movable objects jingled and ratifed, and a low rumbling noise accompanied the tremor of the earth. The shock appears to have been felt sixty or seventy miles inland, and it seems most probable that it was the circumferential ripple of a great convulsion on some of the islands lying more to the southward in the Pacific, possibly in New-Zealand.

On the Victoria Government bill, passed last session, The Age remarks:

'I thas been long in coming; but 'better late than never.' The alterations made in it are deemed of no importance here; and for this simple reason: All that the people of Victoria were anxious about was the power to make alterations in it themselves. This being conceded, they will at once proceed to adapt it to their own notions of what is wanted.

The fate of Victoria will be decided in Victoria itself—not in England. At the same time, the colony owes a debt of gratifude to Mr. Robert Lowe, Mr. Duffy, and the other gentlemen who stood up so manfully for our rights.

The subject of postal communication with Great Britain has been resumed at two meetings of the Cham-

The subject of postal communication with Great

rights."

The subject of postal communication with Great Britain has been resumed at two meetings of the Chamber of Commerce. The president read an elaborate paper on the subject of mail communication, which was followed up at the second meeting by another by Mr. Train, on the advantages of the Panama route.

The Government Gazette has published a return of the population of the Colony of Victoria on the 30th of June, 1855, computed from the Registers of Births and Deaths and the returns of the Immigration Agent. The Census Returns on the 26th April, 1854, showed the population to be at that date 236,798. In the interim there have arrived by sea 99,301 souls, while the births have given an additional 11,556 souls. The departures by sea during the same period have amounted to 36,638, and the deaths to 7,499; showing a net increase of 66,729. This added to the 236,798 quoted above will give a total of 303,527 persons; the proportion borne by the males to the females being nearly as 2 to 1, the former numbering 195,136, and the latter only 195,291.

the latter only 105,291.
Upon the Governor of Victoria one of the Mel-Upon the Governor of Victoria one of the Melbourne journals has the following comments: "Sir Charles Hotham is still as unpopular as ever, with "very little prospect of a reaction in his favor. At a "public dinner recently, when "the usual loyal toasts "were proposed, the company at first refused to recognize. Her Majesty's Representative," and only complied when the words "as he ought to be were added to the teast. This feeling of contempt for him is universal, and promises to be permanent. Sir Charles "Hotham knows that every word which we have here written about him would be subscribed by the entire "population of Victoria."

Notwithstanding the numerous difficulties and impediments in the way, the inclosure and cultivation of the land of the Colony of Victoria is advancing. The Port Philip Farmers' Society are devoting themselves with great earnestness to the promotion of Agricultural industry in all its branches. They have published a list of prizes for the next show which at once demonstrates their zeal and their liberality.

The shares in the new Colonial Bank have been taken up with a rapidity which testifies to the large amount of interest which the marcantile and general public take in its success.

The Legislative Council was not in session. It was proregued to the 4th prox., when it is understood that

The Legislative Council was not in session. It was prorogued to the 4th prox., when it is understood that it will be prorogued for six weeks longer, in order to enable the representatives for the new constituencies at the Gold Fields to take their seats. Eight new members will be directly chosen by those who possess the franchise, and four will in addition be nominated by his Excellency on the recommendation of the diggers generally. The elections will take place early in November. There will be some difficulty in finding men possessing the requisite property qualification, and as yet there are few candidates in the field.

NICARAGUA.

We have Boletin Oficial, of Costa Rica, to Dec. 15 and also The Central American, the organ of Col Kinney, and El Nicaraguense, which holds the same relation to Gen. Walker, to Jan. 2. These two journals are far from harmonious. The latter, for instance, bitterly attacks Don Rafael Mora, the Chief Magistrate of Costa Rica, while the former steadily defends

There is not the least sign of that powerful movement against Gen. Walker of which so much has of late been said in this country, with the exception of a report from Guatemala, of Nov. 1, declaring that Gen Carrera had determined to march upon Nicaragua to regulate affairs. This intention was evidently formed before he knew of Walker's arrival, and whether it will now be carried out is a question.

The United States man-of-war Potomac, Capt.

Powell, arrived at San Juan on the 21st ult. Dr. Dillard, her Surgeon, immediately went up the river to Granada, with dispatches for Mr. Wheeler, the United States Minister. That functionary has received an address signed by Wm. R. Garrison, John McCarthy, Chas. T. Cutler, John B. Lawless, E. F. Mason, Edmand Randolph, J. A. Ruggles, and W. Teller, Amercan citizens, expressive of their high admiration for his personal character and official conduct, to which he has replied at length. He also writes a long letter in the columns of El Nicaraguenie, in reply to cer tain statements made by one Espinosa in The Washington Star, charging him (Wheeler) with having given brandy to Walker's men on the morning of Gen. Corral's execution, and also alleging that Wheeler sen was among these men, arme I and shouting as one of them. We make one or two rather piquaut ex-

There were never so many lies compressed in so

small a space. They are in character with the searce from which they issued. Don Narcissa Espinoca, where he is well known, is not distinguished for his love of truth, under any circumstances; but under the circumstances which he gave the present informatics, its falsehood can be branded on his forehead by every respectable citizen in the City of Granada.

"As to my son being 'among Walker's men, armed 'with a sword, and shouting as one of them,' this statement is too ridiculous to need contradiction. If he was out of my house for a moment, it was against my positive orders; but (as the fight raged feroely before my door, my house being between the Quartel, where the Government troops were, and the street on which they were attacked,) my son may have for a moment appeared at my door, upon which basis the false assertion of his appearing in the midst of Walker's men must have been made.

"But if he was, I do not know how Señor Espinosa could know that he was,' among Walker's men and

"But if he was, I do not know how Senor Espinoso could know that he was 'among Walker's men and 'shouting as one of them,' for he was taken, early on the said memorable morning, with a sudden and early leaving, and sans culottes was seen 'running the chapparel,' and therefore he could not know who was among the party from any personal knowledge of his

among the party from any personal knowledge of his own.

I know that I was near being shot myself while crossing the street to aid, a native widow lady who lived not door to Mr. Espinesa, and who loudly implered my neighborly kindness; and the wife and children of Mr. Espinesa at the same time becought my aid to guard them. I sent my Private Secresary (Mr. Van Dyke) over to them, who conducted them to my house, (when their natural protector cowardly deserted them, where they were comfortably and hespitably received—where, with more than 30 other helpless women and children, they are and slept securely.

"As to the tale of Mr. Espinesa that 'the American Minister was seen on the 13th of October (the day Granada was taken), at the door of his house giving brandy to Walker's men,' of course Mr. Espinesa cannot speak of his own knowledge, as at this time he was lying breechesless in the chapparel; but if true, I cannot see that any heinous offense was committed, unless the liquor had been stolen from the American merchants of San Juan del Sur, as some of 'the functionaries of the proposed Government' had done.

It is true that, like Hotspur at the battle of Hol-

'tionaries of the proposed Government' had done.
"It is true that, like Hotspur at the battle of Holmedon, some of the officers and men,

When the fight was done, try with rage and extreme toll, Breathless and faint—

did call at my door for water, which I would not have denied to any person of either army. The only fact that Mr. Espinosa could know—and the only one be could have mentioned as of his own knowledge—way, that the last drop of liquor he took in Granada, be took with Major Hambleton and Mr. Lawless and others, in my house, as he called to take leave of me, when embarking for the United States—where he will be taught better manners and a more sacred regard for the truth. On this occasion he drank my good health and future prosperity, and returned his obsequious thanks for my kindness to himself and his family. I did not expect or desire any thanks from Mr. Espinosa, but I surely do not merit his vituperation and faiseboods. 'To return good for evil is Godlike; to return good for good is man-like; but to return evil for good is Devil-like.'

"As to Mr. Mayorga's being secreted in my house, and being shot on the morning after he left it, it is of the same sample of truth as all the other information of "the many facts of interest." Don Mateo Mayorga, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was, on the morning of the 13th, found secreted in the house of John B. Lawless, esq. Capt. De Brissot, with a guard, was detailed to arrest him, and Gen. Walker ordered him to be placed in prison.

"I had bad much official and social intercourse with did call at my door for water, which I would not have

to be placed in prison.
"I had bad much official and social interes

"I had had much official and social intercourse with Mr. Mayorga, and for the first and only time I interce-ded in his behalf with Gen. Walker, and pledged my personal honor for his security; and Gen. Walker promptly granted him liberty to remain in my house on his parol of honor, where he remained for a week, uncontrolled and unobserved by any one—using my library, and free to go wherever and whenever ho When his colleague, Don Juan Ruiz, late Minister

"When his colleague, Don Juan Ruiz, late Minister of War, peridiously violated his parol of honor, by escaping to Costa Rica, Mr. Mayorga was removed, by orders, with others, to be confined (in comfortable quarters, hewever). When, four days after, the news came that the forces of the Government attacked and murdered the innocent and unarmed passengers at Virgin Bay and San Carlos, (a lady and her child.) in retaliation for these outrages, by orders of the Government, on the morning of the 22d October, he was shot in the public plaza. e public plaza. The statement of Mr. Espinosa, by the dates, is

in the public plaza.

"The statement of Mr. Espinosa, by the dates, is false; and equally so is the statement that I sent Mr. Mayorga any message; and the attempt to associate me with any action of this Government toward him, in any shape or form, is unjust and maliciously untrue.

"As to my course or conduct in the trying scenes through which it has been my fortune to pase, I am answerable to my God and my country. My position has been painful and perilous enough without receiving calumny for kindness, and persecution for protection, even to those who had no claim to my attention.

"These attacks derive additional poignancy by being published in The Eccning Star, at Washington City, whose editor, Mr. W. Douglass Wallach, has known me from his boyhood, and has always shown true friendship for me—and who knows me from long acquaintance to be incapable of any action (official or private) that to the most fastidious would be ungenere us or unjust. These attacks will prove to him and my countrymen how foully I have been misrepresented on this and many other occasions, which I have borne in silence, and prove that the national character of these Central American refugees from justice—functionaries, as he terms them, of the 'deposed Government'—is deceifful, service and obsequious in adversity; and mendacious, arrogant and insolent when in safety or prosperity.

"Minister of U.S., near Republic of Nicaragua.

Legation of U.S., caracada, 12th Dec., 1855.

El Nicaraguenze learns that about the 20th ult.

El Nicaraguesse learns that about the 20th ult. a body of some sixty men, led on by Roman Rivas, had fortified themselves near Castillo Rapids, and threatened to take the steamer of the Transit Company and the property of the passengers. The agent, Mr. Hutchison, called on Com. Paulding for the protection of the lives and property of the Americans, and the Capt. Powell of the Potomac was sent with a gig of the ship and an armed crew, who proceeded up the river; and as soon as the insurgents saw them coming, they took to their heels and fled. Colonel Hornsby was dispatched from Granada by Gen. Walker, with a strong force, to repel any attack, and protect the

property and fort at Castillo. -We annex a few other items of interest from El Nicaraguense:

"We learn that the United States steamer Massa-chusetts, Commander Swartout, was at San Juan del Sur last week, and that the Independence—the flag-ship of the Pacific squadron—is daily expected at that port." MILITARY BALL.—There is to be a grand Military

"Military Ball...—There is to be a grand Military Ball at the Lacaya House, in this city, on Monday evening next (New-Year's eve.) Among the managers we notice the names of Gen. Walker, Cols. Natzmer and Saunder, Commandante Arguello, Lieut. John G. Jones. We also notice the name of Lieut. G. R. Caston as floor manager."

"FOR THE UNITED STATES.—Our esteemed friend Dr. W. E. Rust leaves Granada to-morrow to meet the steamer at San Juan del Norte for the United States. The Doctor goes to Washington as bearer of dispatches both from this Government and Col. Wheeler."

"Col. Fry, with his battalion of voltiguers, returned to this city this morning. The Colonel represents the country to be in a peaceful state, and that he was everywhere received by the natives with manifestation of great kindness."

The news from Col. Kinney's colony is summed up

The news from Col. Kinney's colony is summed up in the following extracts from The Central Americans.

"An unfortunate occurrence took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this town on the night of the 30th inst. A dispute it appears took place between two genlemen, one Marshall late of Texas, and the other a Mr. White late of Aspinwall, which terminated in the latter receiving a wound from a revolver fired by the former. The wounded man, we regret to learn, is reported to be in a dangerous state. The former gentleman we understand has surrendered himself, and remains on board Commodore Paulding's ship."

"By arrivals from Granada on Thursday afternoon it was reported that there was a prospect of an adjustment of party differences, and that Honduras and San Salvador had made overtures to Nicaragna to reinstate the old confederation of the States, but we wait more reliable information."

"We have great interest in noticing the departure of a company of misers for the exploration of the in the following extracts from The Central American:

"We have great interest in nothing the departure of a company of miners for the exploration of the Golden Regions. With satisfaction we state they are the most persevering and enterprising men we have witnessed for a long period. The Miners made three attempts to cross the bar of Indian River, but from the heavy seas at the time breaking on the bar, made it utterly impossible to enter. They then took their baggage and backed it by land for the regions."

We learn from the Boletin of Costa Rica that President Colorage (Honduras was defeated on the 6th of

dent Cabaños of Honduras was defeated on the 6th of October, in a fight at Mosaguava, by General Lopez, who commanded a force from Guatemala, with a num-ber of insurgent Hondurenes. Cabaños fled to Nicarngua. Mr. Bueso, Vice-President of Honduras, at the request of Lopez, at once assumed the executive functions. Cabanos was received with great distinction

by Walker at Granada,